NOVEMBER 20, 1788. THE NUMBER 330.

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

Extraordinary account of the escape of a State Prisoner from the Bastille.

THE following narrative is extracted from memoirs of Mr. Henry Masser de la Tude, a gentleman, who was confined thirty-five years in the State Prison of France, notwithstanding he escaped once from the Bastille, and twice from the Castle of Vincennes.

These momoirs were written by the unhappy sufferer himself, and never were any more interesting to every Englishman; for they teach him, as the translator justly observes, in his dedication to a respectable member of the British Parliament, to regard with the fondest veneration, the happy Constitution of his own country; by which the rights of men and citizens are inviolably respected.

After recounting the slight offence against Madame de Pompador, for which he was sent to the Bastille, M. de la Tude relates his removal to the Castle of Vincennes, and escape from thence; with his being retaken, and sent again to the Bastille; and then follows his narrative of his second escape, in company with M. d'Alegre, his fellow prisoner; an escape which perhaps is unparalleled in the annals of human ingenuity and perseverance.

As we cast our eyes, says M. de la Tude, on the walls of the Bastille, which are above six feet thick; four iron grates at the windows, and as many in the chimney; and as we considered by how many armed men the prison is guarded; the height of the walls, and the trenches most commonly full of water; it seemed morally impossible for two prisoners immured in a cell, and destitute of human assistance, to make their escape.

It was necessary to have 1400 feet of cord; two ladders, one of wood, from twenty to thirty feet in length, and another of rope 180; to remove several iron grates from the chimney, and to bore a hole in one night through a wall many feet thick, at the distance of only fifteen feet from a centinel. It was necessary to create the articles I have mentioned to accomplish our escape, and we had no resource but our own hands. It was necessary to conceal the wooden and the rope ladder of 250 steps, a foot long and an inch thick, and several other prohibited particulars, in a prisoner's room; though the officers, accompanied by the turnkey, paid us a visit many times a week, and honoured our persons with a strict examination.

You must have been confined in the Bastille to know how wretches are treated there. Figure to yourself ten years spent in a room without seeing or speaking to the prisoner over your head. Many times have there been immured the husband, the wife, and a family of children, for a number of years, without either apprehending that a relation was near. You never hear any news there; let the King die, let the ministry be totally changed, you are not told a syllable of the matter. The officers, the surgeon, the turnkeys, say nothing to you but, "Good morning! Good evening! Do you stand in need of any thing?"

There is a chapel in which is daily performed one mass, and on holidays and Sundays three. In the chapel are five little closets; the prisoner is placed in one of these, when the magistrate gives him leave to be present at the celebration of that ceremony; he is taken back after the elevation; so that no priest ever views the face of a prisoner; and the latter never sees more than the back of the priest. Mr. Berrier had granted me permission to hear mass on Sundays and Wednesdays, and had allowed the same liberty to my companion. He had given that leave also to the prisoner who lodged above us. I had observed that this prisoner never made any noise; did not so much as move his chair, nor even cough, &c. He went to mass on our days, descended the first, and returned up stairs, after us. My mind being constantly intent on my scheme of escaping, I told my companion, that I had a mind to take a view of the stranger's room at our return from mass, and I desired him to forward my wish, by putting his tweezer-case in his handkerchief; and when we had regained the second story, to contrive, by pulling out his handkerchief, that the tweeser-case should fall down the stairs, to the greatest distance possible; and that he should desire the turnkey, who usually attended us, to go and pick it up. This was no sooner proposed than done. Being foremost, I ran up without loss of time, drew back the bolt, and opened the door. I examined the height of the room, and found it could not be above ten feet. I shut the door again, and had leisure to measure one, two, and three steps of the staircase; I counted their number from that chamber to ours; and discovered a difference of about five feet. As the separation was not a stone arch, I readily perceived that it could not be five feet thick, and consequently must be double.

I then said to my companion, "Never despair! With a little patience and courage we may make our escape. Here is my estimate (presenting him with a paper): There is a drum* between the room on the third story and ours."—Without looking at the paper he said, "suppose all the drums of the army were there, how should they help us to escape?"—"We do not want the drums of the army, but if, as I think there is a hollow to conceal my ropes and the other implements we shall have occasion for, I will engage that we shall succeed." "But before we talk of hiding our ropes, we must have them; and we know that it is impossible to get ten feet."—As to the ropes," said I, "give yourself no trouble about them; for in my trunk, there is more than a thousand feet."—He looked at me very earnestly, and said, "Faith! I believe you have lost your senses! I know the contents of your trunk, and of your portmanteau; I am certain there is not a foot of rope in either; and yet you tell me that they hold more than a thousand."—"Yes," I replied, "in that trunk are twelve dozen of shirts, six dozen pair of silk stockings, twelve dozen pair of under stockings, five dozen drawers, and six dozen napkins. Now, by unravelling my shirts, stockings napkins, and drawers, I shall have more than enough to make a thousand feet of rope."—"True," said he, "but how shall we remove the iron bars in our chimney? For we have no instruments to accomplish so great an undertaking."—I answered, "the hand is the instrument of all instruments; it is that which makes every one of them; men whose heads are capable of working, are never at a loss for resources. Look at the iron hinges of our folding-table. I will put each into a handle, give it an edge by whetting it on the tiled floor of our apartment; we have a steel; by breaking it I will manufacture a good knife in less than two hours to make the handles; and the pen-knife will serve for a thousand other purposes."

As soon as we had supped, we pulled one hinge from our table; with that we took up a tile from our floor, and set about digging so successfully, that in six hours we perforated it, and found that there were two floors three feet distant from each other. From this moment we considered our escape as a certainty. We replaced the tile, which had no appearance of having been removed. Next day I broke our steel, and made a pen knife of it, and with this instrument we formed handles to the hinges of our table. We gave an edge to each; then we unravelled two of our shirts, having ripped them to the hems, drawing out one thread after the other. We braided these strings together, made a certain number of clews of an equal length, and the clews being finished, we divided them in two, which formed two large bottoms; there were fifty threads in each bottom sixty feet long. We then twisted them, and formed a rope fifty-five feet long; and with the wood they brought us for firing made twenty rounds, which connected by the rope, became a ladder twenty foot long. At last we began with the most difficult undertaking, the removal of the iron bars from the chimney. To accomplish this, we fastened our rope ladder with a weight to the end of it, and by means of the steps supported ourselves, while we displaced the bars. In a few months we loosened them all, but restored them to their places, ready to be removed at any time we wanted them. This was a troublesome piece of work. We never descended without bloody hands; and our bodies were so bruised in the chimney, that we could not renew our toil for an hour afterwards.

This labour over, we wanted a wooden ladder of twenty feet, from the trench to reach the parapet, where the guards are posted, and that way to enter the governour's garden. Every day they gave us wood for firing, about twenty inches long. We still wanted blocks and many other things, and our two hinges were not fit for these purposes, much less to saw billets. In a few hours from an iron candlestick, with the other fragment of the steel, I made an excellent saw. With the pen-knife, the hinges, the saw, we began to shapen and smooth our billets, to make at each end a kind of joint or mortise, and tenants to fix in one another, with two holes, one to receive a round, and one a peg to prevent their shaking; and as fast as we finished a part of our ladder we concealed it between the two floors.

With these implements we made a pair of compasses, a square, a reel, blocks, steps, &c.

As the officers and turnkeys often entered our apartment in the day-time, when we least expected them, we were obliged not only to hide our tools, but the smallest chips and rubbish that we made, the least of which would have betrayed us. We had likewise given each of them a private name; For instance, we called the saw, Faunus; the reel, Anubis; the hinges, Tubal Cain; the drum, Polyphemus, in allusion to the fabulous grotto; the wooden ladder, Jacob, the steps, Suckers; a rope, a Dove; &c. When any person coming in, he who was next the door said to the other, Tubal Cain, Faunus, Anubis, Dove, &c. and the other threw his handkerchief over what was to be concealed, or removed it; for we were always on our guard.

Not having materials sufficient to form two sides to our wooden ladder, it had only one piece, twenty feet long, in which were inserted twenty rounds, fifteen inches long, that projected from the pole six inches on each side, and every round with its peg was fastened with pack-thread, so that it was impossible to slip in using it by night. When this ladder was finished, we hid it in Polyphemus, that is, in the hollow of the floor; we then set to work about the ropes of the great ladder, which was to be 180 feet long. We unravelled our shirts, napkins, stockings, drawers, &c. As fast as we made a clew of a certain length, we hid it in Polyphemus; and when we had completed a sufficient number, in one night we twisted our capital rope.

All round the Bastille is an entablature, which projects three or four feet. We were convinced that at every step of our descent the ladder would vibrate from side to side, and at those intervals, the steadiest head might be overpowered. To prevent either of us from being crushed by a fall, we made a second rope 360 feet long, or twice the measure of the height of the tower. This rope was to pass through a kind of fixed pulley, that there might be no danger of its sticking between the sides and iron box of the latter, and thus either of us, whether above or below the tower, by means of this cord, might sustain his comrade in the air, and prevent his descending too fast. Besides these, we made shorter cords to fasten our rope ladder and our block to a piece of cannon, and for other unforeseen exigencies.

When these cords were all ready, their measure was 400 feet. We had still to make 200 steps for the great ladder and the wooden one; and to prevent the steps of the rope-ladder from rustling against the wall as we descended, we covered them with the linings of our bed gowns, under waistcoats, &c. These preparations cost us eighteen months work, night and day.

You have seen the requisites we needed, to get through our chimney on the platform of the Bastille, to descend thence into the trench, to get up the parapet, and enter the governour's garden, to descend again, by means of our wooden ladder, or another, into the great trench by the gate of St. Anthony, the spot that was to bless us with our liberty. We needed, besides, a dark, stormy night: Yet a dreadful evil might intervene; it might happen to rain from five in the evening till nine or ten, and then the weather might become fair. In that case, the centinels walking round the Bastille from one post to another, not only all our toil would be lost, instead of receiving consolation, we should be sent to the dungeon, and while the Marchioness continued in power, be watched with additional rigour. We were much alarmed with the apprehension of this danger, but by reflecting on it, I discovered the means of its removal. I informed my companion, that since the building of this wall, the Seine had overflowed at least 300 times; that its waters must have dissolved the salts contained in the mortar, the depth of half an inch every time, and that consequently it would be easy for us to perforate a hole in it, by which we might escape with less hazard. That we might obtain a gimblet, by drawing a screw out of our bedstead, to which we would fix a good cross handle; and with it might make some holes in the joining of the stones, to stick in them our iron bars, by which we might remove more than five tons weight with the purchase of the lever, and so might easily pierce the wall that separates the trench of the Bastille from that of St Anthony's gate. There would be a thousand times less risk in acting by this method, than by getting out on the parapet, and passing under the very noses of the centinels, &c. M. d'Alegre agreed to this, and said, that should we be foiled in this perforation, it would be still less hazardous to scale a corner of the wall, as we had heretofore intended by the parapet; a resource that would be left us, should our other attempt be frustrated by insurmountable obstacles. Accordingly we made wrappers for our iron bars, we drew out the bed-screw, and made a gimblet of it; in short, when our apparatus was ready, though the river had overflowed, and the water was three or four feet deep in each trench, we resolved to depart the next evening, the 25th of February, 1756. (To be continued in our next.)

A double ceiling lowered to produce symmetry on a principal story, or to prevent the communication of sounds. Instances of this are to be found in the Adelphi, for circulation of air between the coins and the floors, to prevent the rotting of the timber. This singularity in architecture has been particularly adopted by the French; though there are remarkable traces of it in old Gothic buildings, with a view to secure valuables in troublesome times.

MEHADIA, *in the Bannat of Tameſwar, near the frontiers of Turkey, Auguſt 8.*

YESTERDAY our troops, poſted near Schuppeneck and Old Orſawa, were attacked by the Turks on three ſides at once, and were obliged to retire without firing one ſhot. The Turks purſued them, and took 13 pieces of cannon, beſides all the proviſion waggons, 8000 loaves, together with moſt of their tents and baggage. Our loſs, as may be imagined, is very conſiderable; Old Orſowa and Schuppeneck are both burnt.

This day a corps of Turks have penetrated as far as the hill near Meſeritz, and ſet fire to the watch-houſe there, in which there were 150 men, of whoſe fate we are ignorant. Another corps has ruſhed forward againſt our poſt at the paſs of Veterania, where a heavy firing was heard.

LONDON, Auguſt 29.

A COUNTRY correſpondent has communicated the following ludicrous occurrence:—An old maiden lady having taken it into her head that ſhe ſhould die in a few days, gave directions to the Sexton of the pariſh to which ſhe belonged, to dig out a handſome deep grave to receive her body; but before the much apprehended time arrived, ſhe met with a jolly young farmer, who wanted her money, and ſhe was prevailed upon to accompany him to church upon a very different occaſion.—The honeſt Sexton happened to be at work on her intended grave as ſhe paſſed by, when ſhe very generouſly put a guinea into his hand, and requeſted him to fill it up again as expeditiouſly as poſſible.

Auguſt 30. Accounts are received in town of nearly the total deſtruction of *Serajo*, the capital of *Boſnia*, by a fire which broke out there the beginning of this month, in four different places at once. All that part where the Jews inhabited, with their magazines, ſhops, and merchandizes, were deſtroyed; beſides, all the Chriſtian houſes, and above 1000 belonging to the Turks, including ten moſques; in the whole above 5000 houſes.

The following is a moſt excellent remedy for preventing any water from inſinuating itſelf between the junctures of bricks or ſtones.—Quench quick lime with vinegar; mix with thoſe ingredients of iron-filling about one half the quantity of the quick-lime—add to this half as much freſh cow-dung; work the whole well together, and it will be fit for immediate uſe.

On the manner of deſtroying Inſects which attack Fruit-trees.

[From the Paris Memoirs of Agriculture.]

M de Thoſſe having found that oil of turpentine, when applied to animals which were covered with vermin, deſtroyed thoſe vermin without hurting, the animal, the author of this memoir tried it on ſeveral kinds of tree-lice, and other inſects; all of which it killed, without hurting the trees. He then mixed ſome oil of turpentine with fine earth, ſo as to make it incorporate well; and then added water, ſtirring it carefully 'till the whole was brought to a conſiderable degree of fluidity. In this mixture he dipped branches of fruit-trees covered with inſects, which were entirely deſtroyed by it, eggs and all, without hurting the fruit, branch or leaves.

The compoſition may be got off with artificial watering, or left to be waſhed away by the firſt ſhower. From thoſe experiments, he thinks that oil of turpentine may well be employed for killing various kinds of lice that infeſt domeſtic animals, and ſometimes produce diſeaſes on fruit-trees.—Experiments will aſcertain how far this remedy will prove efficacious in different caſes.

The following letter has been received from a gentleman of St. Germains en Laie, (in France dated the 16th of July)

"Laſt Sunday's terrible diſaſter is the reaſon of my ſo ſoon ſending you another letter. You will probably ſee a diſcription of what I am going to write to you, in the *Gazette of France, as his majeſty and monſieur were preſent at the horrid deva[illegible]tation. Such a hurricane has not been remembered in the memory of man. Rambouillet, his majeſty's hunting ſeat, is totally laid waſte. Chambourci, a large tract of land, between, St. Germain and Marli, loſt, in 8 minutes time, all the hopes of this year's harveſt. All the fruit trees were deſtroyed, and thoſe were the chief ſupport of the poor villagers. What fell for ten minutes could hardly be called hail. They were enormous pieces of ice as hard as diamonds, the heavieſt of which were ſo elaſtic, that they rebounded from the ground, and bruiſed whatever object they touched. Some of them weighed from eight to ten pounds. Their inciſive forms have cut the ſtrongeſt ſtems; and a foreſt of cheſnut trees adjoing to the village preſents the horrid ſpectacle of the enemy's having paſſed through it. The lucern, the fruit, the pulſe and all kinds of vegetables are buried in the ground, or irreparably loſt. Houſes and cottages have been unroofed, glaſſes broken in a thouſand pieces; cows, ſheep, and lambs killed and ſeveral of the inhabitants, who, as it was Sunday, were going to church, dangerouſly wounded or maimed.

"This ſtorm has ravaged ſtill worſe the election of Chartres, and its neighbourhood. For upwards of 60 ſquare leagues no harveſt can be expected this year; not an ear of corn is left; and all the trees and vines are ſo terribly hacked to pieces, that they cannot poſſibly bear again for theſe four years. The ſteeple of Gallardon church, 200 feet high, fell with ſuch violence over the end of the choir, that it gave way, and put the pariſhioners, who were hearing maſs, into the utmoſt conſternation. Their diſtreſs, the falling of the roof, and the wonderful ſhower of hail, formed ſo diſmal a ſpectacle as to beggar all deſcription. The church of Tours has been actually thrown down. Luckily there was but the curate in it, who ſaved himſelf by getting under the arch of a fountain that was built in the choir. Three windmills were wreſted from their hold, and three perſons, who had taken ſhelter in one of them, were killed on the ſpot. Many others of both ſexes, were killed and wounded. I am told, that at Pontoiſe the ravages have been as dreadful. Of the ſixty-ſix pariſhes that election is compoſed of, forty-three they ſay, have been the greateſt ſufferers. Forty are without any appearance of harveſt at all, and twenty three will loſe half, two-thirds, or three quarters. Looking over a favourable book of mine, "*Memoirs pour ſervir a l'Hiſtoire de France.*" I find that on the 10th of June, 1593, ſome hail fell that weighed ten or twelve pounds, and that Soiſſion church ſteeple was then fairly carried off by the impetuoſity of the wind. It does not ſeem to me, however, that that ſtorm can be compared to the late dreadful one, the damages of which cannot poſſibly be computed. I am ſorry that I have no better news to communicate to you; and I know that yours would be of almoſt as an alarming a nature, did you dare to write freely to me. In the preſent circumſtances however, I care very little for other's affairs, of thoſe of the ſtate, being obliged to ſearch every crack or corner of my little houſe with the tiler and glazier. I ſhall have enough of political matter at my return to Paris."

*Gazette of France took notice of the whole almoſt verbatim. His Majeſty was returning to Verſailles, and forced to remain in his chaiſe during the ſtorm, while the horſes were tied with ſtout ropes to ſome of the largeſt trees that could be found.

The king of Sweden, in conſequence of hoſtilities having commenced between that court and Ruſſia, has made a formal application to the court of Verſailles for the ſucceſſors ſtipulated in the treaty of alliance between the two courts.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Auguſt 21.

"A report is this moment in general circulation upon our Exchange, which, for the credit of diplomatique character, we hope has been much exaggerated beyond the truth. In brief, count Razomouſki, the Ruſſian miniſter at Stockholm having, on or about the 30th of laſt month, behaved in a very particular manner in that city, which the miniſtry (conſiſting of three great peers of the court, whom the king deputed a regency for the management of affairs during his abſence) conſtruing into a deſign to promote and foment an inſurrection among the people, have confined the ſaid envoy to his houſe, within and without which they have planted a guard, and neither the envoy nor his ſervants are permitted to paſs in or out or to ſend meſſages or letters except by perſons appointed by the regency, who have taken care that every neceſſary of proviſions is daily provided. The Ruſſian envoy finds himſelf much hurt at this, and complains heavily of the indignity and breath of the law of nations. None of the diplomatique corps at Stockholm, though numerous, have at all interfered, it being ſuggeſted that the Ruſſe has brought it on himſelf by his own conduct. Diſpatches are ſent by ſpecial meſſengers to Finland to inform the king of Sweden of this remarkable occurrence."

September 2. Letters of repriſal having been iſſued at Peterſburgh againſt the Swedes; the Ruſſians have ſeized on 30 ſhips that happened to be in their ports.

Accounts from Vennice mention, that the new Turkiſh ſquadron fitted out for the Black Sea, will be found greatly ſuperior to the Ruſſian. It conſiſts of 32 ſail, ſeveral of them of the line, beſides a vaſt number of armed boats, all in excellent condition, and manned with 45,000 ſailors and ſoldiers. The captain Pacha ſeems to entertain the moſt ſanguine hopes from the operation of this armament.

It is reported on the continent, that 12,000 Heſſians, 4000 Brunſwickers, and the Pruſſian troops in Weſtphalia, are to form an army under the command of the Duke of Brunſwick; and the deſign is to make a diverſion in favour of the Swedes.

Letters from Elſineur, of the 7th of laſt month, ſay, that the whole Swediſh fleet were blockaded at Helſinfors, by thirty Ruſſian men of war; that on the 13th the Ruſſian ſquadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Deſſen, was off Grandoims, and that three Swediſh frigates were ſeen off the Nens; and that on the 14th, in the morning, two Daniſh men of war, of 60 guns each, and a brig mounting 20 guns, ſailed from thence to the North Seas.

According to letters from Peterſburgh, they have drained that garriſon of its troops to the very utmoſt, in order to ſupport the Ruſſian arms in Finland, where it now begins to be believed, that the Swediſh forces will not be able to penetrate beyond Wyburgh, which place holds out the ſiege.

SWEDISH TREATY with the PORTE.

The following is a copy of the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance between the Turks and Swedes, ſigned at Conſtantinople, Dec. 17, 1739, by which ſome light may perhaps be thrown on the connection between thoſe powers at preſent; as contending with a common enemy.

Art. I. The ancient friendſhip is confirmed.

II. The two powers agree to aſſiſt each other with their counſels, whenever Ruſſia undertakes any thing againſt either of them in violation of treaties.

III. The parties mutually promiſe to obſerve this treaty.

IV. Whenever it is perceived Ruſſia is about to break with either of the two powers, the contracting parties ſhall firſt endeavour to prevent a rupture; but if they cannot ſucceed in it, they ſhall jointly attack that power, and make their utmoſt efforts to procure ſatisfaction.

V. If Ruſſia attacks either Sweden or the Ottoman empire, ſuch hoſtility ſhall be deemed an attack upon both the parties.

VI. If Ruſſia attacks the Ottoman empire, Sweden ſhall immediately declare war againſt her; the Grand Seignior ſhall do the ſame whenever Ruſſia attacks Sweden, and neither party ſhall enter into ſeparate negociations, or make a ſeparate peace; but if peace be made by the conſent of both parties, the defenſive alliance ſhall ſubſiſt as before.

VII. Other parties are invited to accede to the treaty.

VIII. Sweden having concluded a treaty with Algiers and Tunis, and being in negociation with Tripoli, thoſe regencies ſhall be bound to conform to what is ſtipulated between Sweden and the Porte.

IX. The treaty of commerce, and the advantages granted the ſubjects of Sweden in the Ottoman empire, are confirmed.

Choczim, which was almoſt reduced to aſhes on the 26th of laſt month, demanded a truce of three days, which was granted, but they ſurrendered to the combined army of the Ruſſians and Auſtrians on the 29th. The whole garriſon were made priſoners of war.

Sept. 4. On Tueſday a meſſenger was diſpatched by government, who overtook the French mail at Dover, and prevented its being put on board the packet. What were the grounds of this extraordinary meaſure are yet a ſecret.

A morning paper of this day gives the following as the arrangement of the new miniſtry in France.

Monſ. de Caſtries, premier.
M. Neckar, ſuperintendant of the finances.
M. de Villedeuil, comptroller-general.
M. de Montholm, keeper of the ſeals.
M. de la Porte, miniſter of the marine.
M. de St. Prieſt (late Ambaſſador at the Hague) ſecretary at war.
Le Baron de Breteuil, ſecretary for the home department.

Orders are received by the Governour of the hoſpitals at Calais to prepare for the reception of 800 men.

The general opinion is that the troops encamped at St Omer's will be tranſported into Auſtrian Flanders, to aſſiſt the Emperor, while his own troops are employed againſt the Turks.

Armaments for war, and inſtruments of every denomination have been and continue to be made. Heavy pieces of cannon, bombs and mortars have lately arrived at Calais, and in ſhort, moſt expenſive preparations, offenſive and defenſive are making.

The Governor of Calais has received orders to ſend an engineer, an officer of the admiralty, another of the artillery, and *Un Officer de Genie*, to examine the French coaſt oppoſite England, and to repair the different batteries that may be found deficient.

Sept. 5. The Belleona, cruiſing with three other Swediſh frigates in the North Sea, captured a ſtoreſhip of 26 guns and 95 men, under convoy of a Ruſſian fleet, and carried her into Marſtrand on Saturday laſt, which proved a very valuable prize. Her cargo conſiſts of 128 cannons with their ammunition; two ſilver table ſervices, with furniture, for the Admirals in the Black Sea, the Prince of Naſſau, and Paul Jones; beſides fine mahogany chairs, &c &c alſo 200 ſuits of clothes for the Ruſſian troops. Three Ruſſian ſhips of 100 guns each chaſed the frigates as far as Marſtrand.

Sept. 6. The loſs of the Auſtrians in their laſt unfortunate engagement, was 15 officers, and 900 ſoldiers killed.

The King of Sweden was within 14 leagues of Peterſburgh, when the laſt accounts arrived from the royal army in Finland.

Sept. 7. Government have already ordered a reinforcement of frigates for the Mediterranean ſtation. The Aquilon, Capt. Montgomery, and the Mercury, Capt. Montague, are now at Spithead under orders, and ready to proceed with the firſt fair wind.

One factor's houſe in Dublin, in the linen trade, has ſtopped for 40,000 l. On inveſtigation it appears, that the ſums they are actually under acceptance for, are not leſs than 32,000 l.

In an article in the Hamburgh Gazette, dated St. Peterſburgh, Auguſt 8, there is an account of a further engagement between the Ruſſians and the Turks on the 14th July, near Beodiſſi, which proved eminently ſucceſsful on the part of the Ruſſians. The fleet of the Empreſs conſiſted of two ſhips of the line of 66 guns each, four of 50, eight of 40, and twenty-four ſmaller veſſels, under the command of Vice-Admiral Wainowich, the Captain Pacha, commanded fifteen ſhips of the line, three bombs, and a number of frigates, on the part of the Turks. The engagement laſted five hours, and after a ſevere cannonading and throwing of ſhells by the Turkiſh ſquadron, the Turks were beaten, and obliged to quit the ſcene of action. According to the Ruſſian account, they loſt only five men, and had but two wounded, and they took a chebecque from the Turks.

A forgery has been detected on the Glaſgow Merchant Banking Company. Their one pound notes have been counterfeited with conſiderable art.

Sept. 9. An inſurrection happened lately at Vienna, on account of the ſcarcity of bread, and even that ſcarcity ſhort of weight, and held back from ſale in order to enhance the price. The town guard was repulſed by the mob, and the bakers ill treated, but the regiments of Kaunitz and Laſey reſtored the public peace, and government is enquiring into the frauds of the bakers, for the purpoſe of puniſhing the culpable, to whom alone the commotion is attributed.

The patroles ſent out by the King of Sweden's army behave with uncommon courage; by the lateſt advices from thence we learn, that twenty Swediſh ſoldiers had ſurrounded and taken priſoners a body of ſixty Ruſſians. This may be depended on.

Letters from Montenegro mention, that Major Voukaſſovick, at the head of 300 Croats, and ſome thouſands of Montenegrins, after having laid waſte two towns, gave battle to the army of that perfidious aſſaſſin Pacha Mahmoud, of Scutari. The enemy was, by two thirds at leaſt, ſtronger than the Auſtrian general—nevertheleſs our accounts ſtate, that the major was victorious. The Montenegrins, ſeeing with what impetuous valour the Croats fell upon the foe, borrowed courage from their example, and fought like lions. The action laſted for ſome hours—in the courſe of it, the combined corps of Auſtrians and Montenegrins loſt 47 men, in killed and wounded. The Turks left 513 men on the field of battle.

By advices from Madrid, which arrived yeſterday, we learn, that the Moors made a vigorous attack upon the fortreſs of Ceuta the 27th of July, in conſequence of which ſeveral additional regiments have been ordered to proceed thither with all poſſible diſpatch.

It is reported, that Paul Jones died on the Black-Sea, of a putrid fever.

NASSAU, (New-Providence) September 20.

WHILE accounts from the northward and weſtward inform us f[illegible] and boiſterous weather we have hitherto been ſo fortunate as to experience neither this ſeaſon.

From ſeveral iſlands within this government, the planters write in the moſt pleaſing terms of their proſpects. "Should the favourable ſeaſon continue," ſay they the crops in the ground as well of proviſions, as of cotton, will far exceed any yet known in the Bahama's."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.

Extract from the the Journals of Congreſs.

Wedneſday, October 1, 1788.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, ſeconded by Mr. Williamſon:

Reſolved, That the Board of Treaſury be, and they hereby are directed no longer to delay taking meaſures for immediately cancelling all the public ſecurities now in the treaſury paid in diſcharge of the debts due to the United States, by cauſing a part of the ſame to be cut out and deſtroyed in ſuch a manner as to leave the number, amount and names of the perſons ſigning the ſame, and the perſon to whom given and in like manner from time to time to cancel all others when paid into the treaſury, in order that ſuch ſecurities may be inſpected by and finally deſtroyed in the preſence of a committee of Congreſs, to be appointed for that purpoſe at ſuch time as Congreſs ſhall direct; and alſo, that the ſaid board take immediate meaſures for cancelling all the certificates liquidated and taken up by the commiſſioners in the ſeveral ſtates or in any of the public officers ſo as to prevent their being fraudulently put in circulation, preſerving the laſt mentioned certificates to be charged in account againſt the reſpective officers who iſſued the ſame.

Nov. 6. Yeſterday morning the members of the honourable the Council and the General Aſſembly, having met in the aſſembly chamber. proceeded to the choice of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident, when his Excellency Thomas Miffin, Eſquire, was choſen Preſident, and the Honourable George Roſs, Eſquire, was choſen Vice Preſident, of this Commonwealth, for the year enſuing After which Proclamation of the ſame was made at the Court houſe, amidſt a large concourſe of people.

RICHMOND, November 20.

THE following is given as an exact return of the forces now employed by the Turks, the Auſtrians and Ruſſians:

The regular infantry of the Turks, encamped at preſent, or in the different garriſons, amounts to 132,000 men, of whom 110,000 are Janiſſaries—10,000 Topeys or Artillereſts—60,000 Baſhaw's guards, and 6000 Sappers and miners.

The Spahis paid out of the public exchequer, are to the number of 12,000.—They reckon 132,000 Timariots, 18,000 heavy cavalry, 40,000 Segbans; in all 202,000 horſemen.

If to theſe we add the ſoldiery of Cairo, the volunteers and the Tartars. who conſiſt of a body of at leaſt 100,000, we ſhall find that the whole number of the Turkiſh troops is 434,000 men.

The Auſtrians have on the frontiers 275,000 men, of whom at leaſt 245,000 are in the field, without reckoning the regiments that are on the march to join their armies.

The number of Ruſſian troops employed in the preſent war, amount to 200,000; ſo that in the ſeat of war we find near a *million* of fighting men.

HAMPDEN SYDNEY, October 20, 1788

ON Tueſday the 30th ult was held a commencement for confering degrees upon the members of the ſenior claſs, who had been previouſly examined before the board of Truſtees, and approved of in the Latin, Greek, and French languages, and in the ſciences. After prayer by the Preſident, the following exerciſes were exhibited.

I. A Latin ſalutatory oration, upon the conduct of youth juſt entering into public life; by John Sankey of Prince Edward county.

II. An Engliſh forenſic diſputation on the following queſtion: Is it proper to pay the ſame attention to the education of the fair ſex as is cuſtomary with reſpect to the males? The affirmative was maintained by Robert Callaway of Bedford county; James Carter of Prince Edward oppoſed him.

III. An Engliſh oration upon the ſtudy of hiſtory by Henry Callaway of Bedford county.

IV. An Engliſh forenſic diſputation upon the following queſtion: Is learning of any real advantage in a moral, political, or religious view? The negative was ſtrenuouſly contended for by Cary Allen of Cumberland county, who was victorioufly refuted by William Rice of Kentucky.

V. Several orations by ſtudents who were not candidates for degrees

Afterwards the following young gentlemen of the ſenior claſs were admitted to the degree of Batchelor of Arts, Cary Allen, Robert Callaway Henry Callaway, James Carter, and John Sankey Mr. James Blythe of North Carolina, a member of the ſame claſs, neceſſarily abſent, was alſo admitted to his firſt degree in the arts Mr. Thomas Turpin, alumnus of this College being preſent, was admitted to the degree of Maſter of Arts.

On Friday laſt died in this city, after a few hours illneſs, Doctor ALEXANDER SKINNER, in the 45th year of his age.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Iſabella, Cunning, St. Vincents.
Brig Molly, Stewart, Barbadoes.
Kitty, Huſton, Liverpool.
Lovely Ann, Vouſden, Dublin.
Thirza, Moffat, Cape-Francois.
Little Sally, Earle, Rhode-Iſland.
Betſey, ——, London.
Schooner Nancy, Shearer, Philadelphia.
Donald, Lilly, Philadelphia.
Sloop Sally, Barden, Maſſachuſetts,
Polly, Cunningham, St. Euſtatia.
General Waſhington, Almy, Rhode-Iſland.
Richmond, Goodwin, New-York.
Salem, Mulford, Salem.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Emilia, Putron, Guernſey.
Thomas. Vickery, London.
Brig Hope, Bruce, London.
Eliza, Craig, Antigua.
Virginia, Stokes, Iſle of France.
Sloop Endeavour, Reid, Martinique.
Two Couſins, Quandrell, New-York.
Criſis, Colfax, ditto.

HAMPDEN SYDNEY,

OCTOBER 20, 1788.

AT a meeting of the Truſtees of the College in July it was agreed that the Preſident ſhould be allowed to reſide at the diſtance of three miles from the College, to viſit the maſters and ſtudents three times in each week, and to take the perſonal charge of the ſenior claſs only Mr. Drury Lacy was appointed to act as Vice-Preſident; and he is to be aſſiſted by Mr. David Wiley, a graduate from the College of Naſſau-Hall in Princeton, New-Jerſey. The whole expence of a ſtudent at Hampden Sydney, is 24l per annum; of which 14l. is to be paid in advance in November, for the winter ſeſſion; and 10l, in June, for the ſummer ſeſſion.

HUGH PATTON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

A very large ASSORTMENT *of*

GOODS,

Which are now ſelling low for CASH, TOBACCO, or WHEAT, wholeſale or retail.

GROCERIES.

Madeira Wine.
Port Wines.
Sugar.
Molaſſes.
Mould Candles.
Rum, &c. &c.

TEAS?

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A large ASSORTMENT *of the*

BEST TEAS,

Of the laſt Importation from INDIA,

Which I will ſell wholeſale or retail.

☞ *Caſh given for all kinds of* PUBLIC SECURITIES.

HUGH PATTON.

NOVEMBER 10, 1788

INFORMATION is hereby given to gentlemen in the Mercantile line, that according to an act of Aſſembly paſſed at the ſeſſion of October, 178-, all bonds taken by naval officers for the payment of duties after the twentieth of January laſt, are when lodged with me ſubject to judgment without any previous notice

L. WOOD, Jun. Sol.

RICHMOND, *Solicitor's Office*, *November* 14, 1788.

For Sale,

SEVERAL very valuable lots and houſes in the city of Richmond, for which cash, public ſecurities, lands and ſlaves, or approved bonds will be taken in payment. To thoſe inclining to buy the property will be ſhewn by applying to GEORGE FLEMING.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1788.

To be Let,

TO THE LOWEST BIDDER,

On Monday the 8th of December next, at Louiſa courthouſe, being court day,

THE BUILDING OF A

STONE PRISON.

JAMES POINDEXTER, D. S.

HENRY HALEWOOD,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public, that he has rented a part of the ſhop occupied by Meſſrs. WM. & GEORGE RICHARDSON, wherein he propoſes to carry on his buſineſs in all its various branches, and humbly ſolicits their encouragement and ſupport, which he will endeavour to merit by every attention to the intereſt of thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their commands.

RICHMOND, October 1, 1788.

TAKEN up in Amelia county, near Paulin Anderſon's ſtore, a bay MARE, about 4 feet 8 inches high, about 13 or 14 years old, ſome ſaddle ſpots, branded on the near ſhoulder I C, had on an old ſhoe on one of her fore feet, a ſcar acroſs the breaſt as if done by working in a carriage. Appraiſed to 81.

Wm. BUTLER.

At NORFOLK,

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE GOOD BRIG

KITTY,

JOHN HUSTON, Maſter.

BURTHEN 190 hogſheads of tobacco, will take in freight to the addreſs of Meſſrs. CROSBIE and GREENWOOD, at the low freight of 6l. ſterling per ton of four hogſheads, delivered along ſide.

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has Imported,

IN THE *KITTY*,

And other VESSELS.

An extenſive ASSORTMENT of

WOOLENS, &c.

Which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms

For CASH, or CROP TOBACCO.

NORFOLK, November 3, 1788

NEXT WEEK

Will be Publiſhed.

RICHMOND GARDEN,

A POEM.

Dedicated to his Excellency EDMUND RANDOLPH, *Eſq;*

Written by an inhabitant of RICHMOND IN VIRGINIA.

PRICE *One Quarter of a Dollar.*

RICHMOND:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

And ſold by Meſſrs. NICOLSON, DAVIS, & DIXON, Printers in Richmond, and may be had at the ſeveral adjacent towns, as a future advertiſement will ſpecify.

To be Sold,

Or RENTED,

At Newcaſtle, on the 15th of December next,

The PLANTATION

That formerly belonged to Tiplady Charles,

In Blackwell's Neck, near the PIPING-TREE.

There is upwards of 100 acres, with a good dwelling-houſe and other out-houſes, and a ſmall orchard; the land is well known to be exceeding good for grain. The terms will be made known on that day by RICHARD STEWART.

OCTOBER 23, 1788.

NOTICE

THAT all perſons having juſt demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN CRAWLEY, late of James City county, near Williamſburg, dec are deſired to make them known immediately;—likewiſe all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given.

SAMUEL, THOMAS, GRACIE, and ELIZABETH TARRY's, all of the county of Mecklenburg, legatees, are deſired to attend, on or before the firſt day of December next.

ELIZABETH CRAWLEY, Executrix.

JAMES CITY county, Nov. 7, 1788.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Run away from the ſubſcriber in Hanover county, about the 1ſt of September, a negro man by the name of

TOM,

Formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Richardſon, in the lower end of Hanover, where it is likely he has gone, or to ſome of the brothers of that name in the upper end of the county, and perhaps may be kept concealed by ſome of their negroes. Whoever delivers the ſaid negro, ſhall receive the above reward, or a ſum proportionable, for information where he may be had.

Wm. JONES.

NOVEMBER 6, 1788

POETRY.

On TIME.

TIME is varying, and unkind,
Of arbitrary power,
And now he runs, and now ſtands ſtill,
As fancy paints the hour.

To ſome he moves with leaden feet,
His creeping gives them pain,
And ſlower ſtill he ſeems to move,
As oft as they complain:

Yet ſwift the moments fly away,
And moments make the year;
Years when paſt—for paſs they will—
As moments then appear.

The oldeſt age that man can boaſt,
By years has thus flown on;
The youngeſt, who have theirs to come,
As quickly will be gone.

Then young and old ſhould time employ,
For both have much to do,
And each returning day that comes
Should ſomething uſeful know.

With uſeful may the good be found,
The good of human kind—
A heart that can for others feel—
An open, generous mind.

Wealth!—to Friendſhip lend an ear—
Through warmth and plenty's thine,
Though rigid froſt and wind is keen,
O! think how many pine.

Let Charity thy preſent hour,
And future time employ;
So ſhall each year, or new, or old,
Be thine, without alloy.

EPITAPH.

On a Tomb ſtone in a Country Church-Yard in the Weſt of England.

HERE lies Veather, Moother, Ziſter and I,
Who ale dy'd in the ſpeace of one Zhort year;
They was ale burried at Wimble except I,
And I lies here.

A CURE for the GRAVEL.

TAKE parſley root, horſe radiſh, comfrey root, arſmart, marſhmallows, running mallows, golden rod, a handfull of ſweet anniſeed, an equal quantity of rich root, if dry, two ounces, if green three, of the others each a double handfull, put the whole into two gallons of water, and boil them to one, and ſtrain it, then add to it half a point of ſweet oil and ſweeten it with honey and boil it again, then let it be bottled and let the patient drink plentifully of it three or four times a day.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to this preſent General Aſſembly, to enable Sir JOHN PEYTON, to make deeds to a tract of land on North river, ſold by Mordecai Throckmorton, of Glouceſter county, before his death.

WRIGHT SOUTHGATE,

HAS IMPORTED
BY THE SHIPS ARRIVED THIS FALL,
THE *FOLLOWING*

GOODS,

And now OPENING *at the firſt* BRICK HOUSE *from the* BRIDGE, *viz.*

WOOLEN Drapery, from the beſt ſuperfine Broad Cloths to Seconds, Middle Prices, Plains and Cotton.
Linen Drapery, Iriſh Linens, Iriſh and Ruſſia Sheetings with the beſt German and Britiſh Oznaburgs.
Silk Mercery of Brocades, Mantuas, Luſtrings, Modes, Perſians, Sarſnets, and Rich Satins.
Callicoes and Chintzes, (a variety) of neat and elegant patterns.
Ladies and Gentlemen's beſt beaver and other hats.
Haberdaſhery, in all its various branches.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Great-Coats and other ready made Cloathes
Books of various kinds, for the inſtruction and improvement of Youth.
Jewellery and Hard-Ware, Ironmongery and Cutlery; Japanned Ware, with the beſt double blocktin Sauce Pans, and Stew Pans, and a variety of other Articles not enumerated.

☞ The above GOODS are freſh from the manufacturers, well laid in, and will be ſold at ſuch prices as will be thought reaſonable for READY MONEY, TOBACCO, GINSANG, BEES WAX, or PUBLIC SECURITIES, at their current value.
RICHMOND, October 25, 1788.

Sales of Public Tobacco.

On the 25th of November next, will be ſold at auction, in convenient lots at Mr. Rawling's tavern, in the city of Richmond, about

Two thouſand Hogſheads Public Tobacco.

One half the purchaſe money muſt be paid in Specie, the other half may be paid in Specie, or any Warrants receivable in diſcharge of the Revenue Taxes of 1787.

(By order of the Hon. the Executive)
J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.
TREASURY-OFFICE, October 28, 1788.

To be Sold,

At GREENSPRING, *near Williamſburg, on Tueſday the 16th of December, if fair, if not, the next fair day, the*

Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture,

Conſiſting of a great many valuable articles, ſome of them new.

Three PIPES of
MADEIRA WINE,
Of excellent quality; one of them 7 years old.
Five CASES of
BEST CLARET.
Fifty bottles in a caſe.

A hogſhead of fine JAMAICA Spirits, and ſome old BRANDY, *&c. &c.*

Twelve months credit will be given for all ſums above 5l upon bond with good ſecurity.
Williamſburg, Nov. 3, 1788.

To be Sold,

Or exchanged for property in England;

A Tract of LAND,

In PRINCE GEORGE county,
Upon James river oppoſite to Weſtover; about 12 miles from Peterſburg, and known by the name of

DUCHY HILL.

There is no houſes upon it, but a moſt deſirable ſituation for one; about twenty five acres of MEADOW GROUND, an excellent APPLE ORCHARD, and as good a FISHERY as any upon the river.

Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe or give property in England for the above mentioned tract of land, will pleaſe apply to Mr. WILLIAM SHERMER, of Richmond, or the ſubſcriber in Hanover-Town.

ROBERT FLEMING.
Hanover-Town, June 24, 1788.

To be Sold,

On the 25th day of November next,

A Tract of LAND,

Situate, lying, and being, in the Pariſh of Bliſland,
In the county of JAMES CITY,

Containing 410 acres, more or leſs, being a tract of land belonging to the eſtate of JOHN CAMP, dec and by his laſt will and teſtament directed to be ſold; this land adjoins the lands of Timothy Leſter, John Hankins, John Brown, and Edward Linſay, and is reckoned by many to be an exceeding valuable tract, either for corn, wheat, or tobacco, large quantities of white oak, poplar, and pine timber, grow on this land. A credit of two years will be allowed the purchaſer, upon his giving bond, with two approved ſecurities, and ſhould the money not be paid when due, the bond will carry intereſt from the date.

JAMES CITY COUNTY, October 25, 1788.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Commiſſioners to liquidate the claims of tobacco burnt at Byrd's warehouſes, will meet at S. FORMICOLA's tavern on Shockoe-Hill, on Monday the 24th of November, 1788, to enable them to make a report to the General Aſſembly.
OCTOBER 30, 1788.

SERAFINO FORMICOLA;

MOST reſpectfully informs the public, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from his former ſituation near the bridge, to a large and commodious houſe on Shockoe-Hill, deſignated by the ſign of ST. TAMANY, on the main ſtreet, within two hundred yards of the Capitol. He has provided himſelf with a large and convenient ſtable, with the beſt of provender for horſes, and good hoſtlers to attend them.

S. FORMICOLA, with much gratitude, embraces this opportunity of returning his thanks to thoſe who have hitherto been pleaſed to honour him with their company, and he flatters himſelf, as he is now much better eſtabliſhed than he ever was, ſince he has been in the public line, that ſhould he ſtill receive a continuance of the favours of his friends and the public, he ſhall be happy enough to give general ſatisfaction; to the attainment of which object, his beſt endeavours will be unremittedly pointed.
RICHMOND, October 27, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON, a few houſes above the courthouſe,

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1789,

Being the firſt after Leap year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, Riſing and Setting of the Sun, Full and Change of the Moon, County and other Court days, Liſt of Public Officers, Weights of Gold Coin, and alſo a table for weighing of Gold, from 1 Grain to 64 Ounces, Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs, Directions for Gardening, throughout the year, Recipts, viz. for the Ague, for making a Gargle for the Sore Throat, for killing Rats, without danger of poiſoning any one, for curing Muſty Wine caſks, an infalliable remedy for a Scald Head, for the Itch, another remedy for the Sore Throat, a powder for the Worms.——A true ſtory of a Generous Cardinal, a maid ſervant who was unjuſtly executed at Paris, and afterwards reſtored to life, a ſingular hiſtory of a Peaſant of Syria, a ſtory of three Collegians, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and a number of Anecdotes.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz.

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.
SHERIFFS.
EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.
MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.
NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.